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THE CAMDEN MISCELLANY,

VOLUME THE SECOND:

CONTAINING

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF JOHN OF BRABANT AND HENRY AND THOMAS OF LANCASTER, 1292-3.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, 1551-2.

THE REQUEST AND SUITE OF A TRUE-HEARTED ENGLISHMAN, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CHOLMELEY, 1553.

DISCOVERY OF THE JESUITS' COLLEGE AT CLERKENWELL IN MARCH 1627-8.

TRELAWNY PAPERS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM TASWELL, D.D.

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PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.L.III.

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TRELAWNY PAPERS.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

M. DCCC. L. III.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages contain copies of papers relating to the well-known Bishop successively of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester, and to his father and grandfather. The papers are preserved by the family, and were lent to me for the use of the Camden Society. The selection has been made to a very limited extent, and for the purpose of adding to general historical literature rather than of illustrating points of family or personal interest.

The Bishop, when before James II., repudiated the notion that he or his family could be guilty of disloyalty, and referred his Majesty particularly to his being sent down to Cornwall to quell Monmouth's rebellion. The following papers show plainly how loyal the grandfather of the Bishop, Sir John Trelawny, and the father, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, had been. What they had suffered for the royal cause in Cornwall, their own county,[a] is verified by the report of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, now printed; and the first document in this selection, written after the second battle of Newbury (1644) to Captain Jonathan Trelawny (who, under the warrant of Colonel

[a] "By TRE-, POL-, and PEN-,
You shall know the Cornish men."

Sir Jonathan Trelawny purchased Trelawny, near West Looe, in 1599. He was of Poole, near Liskeard. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 117 (1602), says, "Poole houseth Sir Ionathan Trelawny, farre beneath his worth and calling. . . Poole standeth in Mynhinet (now Menheniot) parish."

John Digby, had in April 1643 raised at Liskeard a troop of horse, consisting of fourscore, officers included, well armed and furnished for the service), proves on what good terms he was with the men acting in the field with the King. The paper appears to be otherwise interesting for the insight it gives into the opinions of one of the most sanguine of Charles's followers.

After the Restoration the son, who was born in 1650, was not forgotten. Having been found useful for his great influence in Cornwall during Monmouth's rebellion, he was rewarded by being nominated to the See of Bristol, the intimation of the Congé d'Elire being conveyed to him by the Earl of Sunderland on 17th October, 1685. It will be seen that on his first Visitation he zealously applied himself, under Sunderland's direct orders, to appeasing the ill-will of the clergy towards the King and the Roman Catholics. This leniency brought upon him the complaint by Sir John Knight of being disrespectful to the King and favouring papists, from which charge the Bishop defended himself in a letter to Sunderland, dated 25th June, 1686,[a] stating Knight to be so dangerous a man that he had forbidden the clergy of the cathedral to converse with him; that, before going to Bristol, he (the Bishop) had taken the advice of the Lord Chancellor as to the persons he should become acquainted with; that, as to the things objected to by Knight in the Bishop's directions to his clergy, he "exactly followed his Majesty's orders," and only enjoined the clergy, in relation to the Roman Catholics, to outdo them in strictness of life; that, whilst he was there, he preached only once, and that was the sermon he had the honour to preach before his late Majesty, enforcing a good life and loyal behaviour to the government, which he purposely chose to enact a pattern to the rest of his clergy, and to

[a] Orig. in State Paper Off.—Domestic, 1686.

prevent what stories he had since found and then feared; and that he had principally entertained the officers of his Majesty's regiments in the town commanded by his brother, "for which the town said he was a papist."

So little of papistry, however, had he in him, that, though he had been willing to carry out, so far as was consistent with his own principles, the wishes of the Court for conciliation, there was soon to arise a point to which he could not assent. After the King's Declaration of toleration, and for liberty of conscience in England, Burnet[a] says, "Some of the Bishops, that were gained by the Court, carried their compliance to a shameful pitch; for they set on Addresses of thanks to the King for the promise he had made in the late Declaration of maintaining the Church of England." "Some few were drawn into this. But the Bishop of Oxford had so ill success in his diocese, that he got but one single clergyman to concur with him in it." The letter of Lord Sunderland, which I copy from the State Paper Office, proves not only that the Addresses were of "government" manufacture, but were anxiously looked for from those prelates who had received Court favour. The draft answer of the Bishop gives the first intimation of that strong feeling which afterwards led him to the Tower; and, though the actual answer sent was somewhat modified in terms, it was in substance as positive.

The other documents sufficiently explain themselves. The Bishop was translated to Exeter in 1689, and to Winchester 1707; and died 1721.

W. D. C.

31, *Guilford Street*,
17 *Dec.* 1852.

[a] Hist. of Own Times, vol. iii. p. 186.

TRELAWNY PAPERS.

THE PROSPECTS OF CHARLES THE FIRST AFTER THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEWBURY, A.D. 1644.

His Majestie was verry fortunate after that great battle in Newbery (wherein there fell att the least six rebells to one royalist) in meeting neare Bristoll both Prince Rupert's horse and Collonel Gerard's Welch foote. This enabled him within a weekes tyme to march back to Deniston Castle[a] and to releive that place, and to fetch from thence the artillery and magazine which he had left there. Afterward he advanced yet farther, and faced their armyes in Newbery, provoking them to fight, which they refused. Waller being more prevalent to persuade their forbearance than Manchester to accept that offer, which hath caused a great heate betwixt them, and moreover administered unto my Lord of Essex a plentifull argument of venting himselfe against Waller.[b] And this is discovered unto us aswell by our espialls, but by an express message from the Earl of Essex unto Generall Goring, assuring the generall that he beyn on the place, as he was not (being sick att Reading) he would rather have hazarded all then suffered us to goe of as we did without being fought withall. But wee did not goe of farr, soe as his excellency might have had tyme enough to have interposed his courageous counsells if he had pleased; ffor the King, having

[a] Donington Castle.

[b] These complaints of Essex against Waller attained such a height that they could not be concealed from the Parliament.

refresht his army two or three dayes, prepared himselfe to releive Basing; which those of Newbery perceiving, immediately left the towne, and marching to Basing, planted themselves round about it. In the interim, Colonell Gage had persuaded his Majestie not to trouble his whole army upon that worke, undertaking to doe it only with a party of horse and 800 dragoons, which his Majestie forthwith consigned unto him;[a] and the collonel had noe sooner putt himselfe on the way, but the whole strength of the rebells presently rose, quitting their seige and hastning every one to his owne winter quarters, Waller to Farneham, Manchester towards his associated countyes, and Norton to Portsmouth. This hath byn the King's worke in all that straight without blowes. And his Majestie is since retired to Oxford to meet the rebell commanders there. The Upper House hath sent Lords Denbigh and Maynard; the Lower, Mr. Whittlock, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Perpoint, and the Lord Wainman, to treat with the King, and they are accompanied with the Lord Maytland, Sir William Ereskin, and Mr. Robert Barkley, for the Scotts; it being a part of their rebellious league that neither kingdome should treat without the other. This treaty the rebells have been forced unto in regard that the hearts even of their owne people are much drawne out towards a peace, and that it was necessary for them to endeavour one seemingly; but their sending of Mr. Hollis shewed they meant not one really, the King having formerly declared that he would not treate with any of those five notorious members, one of whom they therefore named, that his Majestie blancetering att him, might refuse therenpon, and soe bring the whole envy of the breach upon himselfe; but his Majesties most unwearyed goodnes deceaved them of that expectation. He had no sooner receyved their leaders, but he immediately wrote back, assuring them that however they had scornefully refused soe many gracious offers of a treaty from him, yet he had not lost one minute's time since the proposal from them, and to returne them

[a] See also Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, book viii. vol. iv. p. 553.

advertisement howe wellcome their message was to him, adding that he was only sorry that they had not accompanied an overture of this nature with another for the cessation, both being soe agreeable one to the other; but since they have not done that, he beleeved that they did not intend that, and that therefore they were not to expect that he would superseade the progress of his army during the treaty: and this was to prevent the like calumny which they threw upon his Majestie att Brainford,[a] when, notwithstanding the treaty, he continued his march, and was sufficiently rayld att by them for it. His Majesties designes now are for Abbington, and, as occasion shall serve, for Norfolke and Suffolke, the King having a great interest thereabouts, for the Crowlanders have lately possest themselves of the towne and castle of Wisbich; and the report is yet strong that the Isle of Ely is ours also, which hath occasioned principally Manchester's looking back that way.

In Scotland the Lord Montrose hath lately well banged the rebells, and is nowe at the head of 7000 men; and the Earl of Antrim's forces have beaten Argile entirely out of every fort in his country. The Lord Marquess Huntley is very strong by himselfe likewise, soe that the King's party is nowe eminently the powerfuller in that kingdome. Newcastle, indeed, is lost, but Tinmouth holds out stoutly.

From Wales wee have excellent newes of the releaving of Monmouth. The governor of the place being gone out with the greater part of his forces to storme Chepstow, my Lord Charles Herbert tooke the opportunity and marcht thither, depending on the affections of the townsmen, with 120 firelocks, acquainting by the way the Governor of Abergenney with his designe, who approving it, encreased him with as many firelocks more; and as hoped, soe it fell out, the towne immediatly joyned with him, soe that he tooke all those of the rebells that were left there; they were in all about

[a] Brentford.

eighty, and among them the great Stephens of Glocestershire, with severall other gentlemen of noate. Those gone towards Chepstow fayling of their designe, and finding upon their returne their towne held against them, dispersed immediatly, every man flying for his life, and my Lord Charles in the breech of them doing execution on them. The peace will be concluded in Ireland: the Papists have lett fall their stomachs, and are contented with reasonable conditions, soe that the Scotts may expect a very sharpe storme att the spring. Sir Thomas Lunsford tooke a whole troope of the Abington horse upon Sunday last was senight.

SERVICES OF SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY AND HIS FATHER SIR JOHN.

The humble Representment of the Services and Sufferings of Jonathan Trelawny, Esq.

July the 24th, 1660.

First.—That att the age of seventeen yeares he raised, att his owne charge, a foot company, with which hee served under Sir Bevil Greenfield.[a]

Secondly.—Att his age of eighteen yeares he raised a troope of horse att his owne charge, and served with it in the regiment of Collonell Digby,[b] where hee continued in service untill he had a commission to be a Collonell of that regiment of horse.

[a] This was Sir Bevil Grenville, who was killed at the battle of Lansdowne (5th July, 1643), where the Cornishmen did excellent service. In the Grenville Library is a volume of Oxford verses (1643) to his memory by William Cartwright and others, noticed by Mr. Bolton Corney in Notes and Queries, vol. i. p. 151. Sir Richard Grenville was his younger brother.

[b] The original warrant from Col. John Digby, dated 1st March, 1642-3, is among the family papers.

Thirdly.—That hee also raised a regiment of foot at his own charge, which hee brought before Taunton, and served with them there under the commande of Sir Richard Greenfield, and afterwards served as Collonell Generall of a brigade of horse, when the Earle of Essex came into Cornwall.

Fourthly.—That since the end of the warrs all his estate was sequestrated for severall yeares, untill he was forced to redeem it by paying a great ffyne.

Fifthly.—That his father, by virtue of a commission from his late Majestie, levied and received of the countrie (which hee paid over for his Majesties service) severall sumes of money, to the vallue of 1000*l.*, for which hee and his father were questioned by the then power; to defend which suites and tyranny then imposed upon them for that service hee was forced to bee at great expense, charge, and trouble, and att the end compelled to repay the said 1000*l.*, with charges to the value of 500*l.* more.

Sixthly.—That hee payd decimation and all other taxes and payments, imposed upon him with all severity imaginable.

Seventhly.—That hee suffered imprisonment in Pendenis, Truroe, Tregony, Bodmyn, and Dortmouth nine severall times, sometimes three quarters of a yeare att a time, to the great preiudice of his health and ruine of his estate and family.

Eighthly.—That hee was designed three times to have lost his life, beinge allwayes considered by the enemy as most obnoxious to them of all the King's partie in that countrie, beinge twice imprisoned when noe other of his Majesties partie in that county was soe treated.

Ninthly.—That in the last winter's designes he disbursed 300*l.* in preparation of horses, armes, and men for his Majesties service.

That in all time of the warrs, and since the warrs, he never received any money att all for his services, in which hee was never either remisse or negligent in promoting of his Majesties interest and

service, all which shall bee made very clerely and fully appeare whensoever his Majestie shall commande it.

For all which the said Collonell Trelawny humbly imploreth his Majesties favour and goodnesse to him. And whereas your Majestie, on the petitioner's former request, was pleased that your petitioner should have a grant of the duty of tenn shillings upon the awne of Deale and Rhenish wine, at the rent of 20*l.* per annum, as the same was formerly granted unto William Murcey, Esq. May it please your Majestie to give your possitive order for your Petitioner's proceeding with the said grant to effect, without which your Petitioner and his family must inevitably perish.

And, as in duty, &c.

JONA. TRELAWNY.

(Indorsed)
My owne case to the King.

May it please your Majestie,

I have, according to your Majesties pleasure signified to me by Mr. secretary Morrice upon the 17th of March, considered of the Petition of Mr. Jonathan Trelawny, and do find that, in the yeares 1643 and 1644, Sir John Trelawny, father of the said Jonathan, amongst others, by his then Majesties commission, was employed for his service in the county of Cornwall, and did then receive severall sumes of money out of the estates of Sir Richard Buller, Francis Buller of Tregarvie, Mr. Arundell, and Sir Samuel Rolles, and others whose estates were sequestred for their delinquency, as being in armes against the King's Majestie, which said sumes, received by the said Sir John out of the said delinquents' estates, doth amount to the sume of 699*li.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

That the said Sir John Trelawny, by order of the said commissioners of the said county, did disburse and pay out to severall persons upon severall occasions for his said Majesties service, the sume of 631*li.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as by accompts ready to be produced may appear.

That in the yeares 1647 and 1648 the said Bullers, Arundell, Rolles, and others, from whose sequestrations the said Sir John Trelawny received the said sume of 699*li.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and (notwithstanding his disbursements of the same for his Majesties service) the said Bullers, and other the delinquents, sued, arrested, and imprisoned the said Sir John Trelawny untill he gave security for the said monys formerly received of them.

That the said Sir John Trelawny, and Jonathan his sonne, were enforced to give security to the said Bullers, and other the malignants, for the said mony so received as aforesaid, both by themselves and their friends.

That the said Bullers, and other the delinquents, did obtain severall judgments against the said Sir John Trelawny, his sonne, and their friends, whereby they were forced to repay to the said Bullers, and other the malignants, the said sume of 699*li.* 9*s.* 1*d.* formerly received and disbursed for his Majesties service, with interest and charges for the same, which amounts to the sume of 1,200*li.* and upwards, as appears by bonds cancelled, and severall certificates produced before me, as it is likewise evident that Jonathan Trelawny, the sonne, hath paid all this mony out of his owne estate, besides the great charges, the severall suites, and vexation he hath been put to thereupon.

Concerning the services and meritts of the said Collonell Jonathan Trelawny I need not say anything, the gentleman himselfe having the honour to be so well knowne to your Majestie; and your Majestie well remembering that hee was engaged in his person in commands from the first beginning of the warre, as that he was alwaies nere your Majestie dureing the time of your being in Cornwall, and of extraordinary use to your service; and your majestie well knowes that dureing the whole time of your absence out of England, to the hower of your happy returne, he was alwaies one of those who kept constant correspondence with you, and performed many services to you, for which he suffered very many and long imprisonments, and I find that his estate is thereby very much impaired, so that I

know your Majestie lookes upon him as a person in all respects very worthy of your bounty and favour.

All which I humbly submitt to your great wisdome.

CLARENDON C.

Worcister House, 23 April, 1663.

STATE OF THE DORSETSHIRE CLERGY ON THE BISHOP'S FIRST VISITATION.

The Bishop of Bristol to the Earl of Sunderland.[a]

MY LORD, May 21st, 1686.

Your lordship having done me the honor to let me wayte on your lordship, and to receive some commands to be observed in my Visitation of Dorsetshire, I know myself obliged to present your lordship with the observations I made as to the principles and actions both of the clergy and layety of that county.

The first thing which happened of any moment was the presenting in my court at Cerne of 12 persons for being Roman Catholiques, which my chancellor acquainting me with, and asking how he was to proceed, I commanded him to dismisse them, as he did accordingly.

At Dorchester I had the misfortune of a very impudent sermon, with inuendos, that though we were not in any certaine feares of popery yet we were not wholly free from some apprehensions of it. Having severely reprimanded the preacher, and threatened him with suspension if he did not alter his method hereafter, upon advise with Sir Winstone Churchil, and the man's hearty repentance for his folly, I forbore the punishment I designed for him, and then speaking to the clergy told them of the danger of such reflecting dis-

[a] Original in State Paper Office.—Domestic, 1686.

courses, that whilst they preached that if the papists were cruel, oppressing, and such as could not keep their word with heretiques, they did insinuate to the ignorant people that the King, being a papist, he ought to be dreaded under all those characters, whereas his Majesty was so tender of his word as hitherto to neglect that ease which might have been expected he would have given to those of his own religion; so gracious in his frequent expressions of the loyalty of the Church of England, and his concern for its establishment, that, though the foolish heates of some members of it had afforded him just provocations for the taking them off of some libertys they had ill used, yet he had not restrained them in any one. Therefore I did assure them, where I heard of any excesse in that railing way, too usual of late, I would be certaine to punish not only with suspension but license.

By these things I hope I have in some measure discharged myself of what your lordship was pleased to enjoyn and expect. Was I enabled from the revenue of the bishoprike to make my residence in Dorsetshire the clergy should have the influence of my example to the force of my precepts, but the episcopal income being so despicably poor I trust your lordship will not enjoyne what will be to my certaine ruine. Whenever the King's grace, or your lordship's favour, shall place me in a dignitary of larger value and extent I will engage to render a proportionable service.

I am, my lord, your lordship's
Most dutiful humble servant,
J. Bristol.

Trelawne, May 21.
For my Lord President.

LANDING OF MONMOUTH—APATHY OF THE CORNISH MEN.

The Bishop to the Earl of Sunderland.[a]

My Lord,

Your lordship was pleased upon the discourse I had with your lordship concerning the affairs of this county just before I left London, to command me to lay in writing before your lordship the true account of the dismission of Mr. Rashleigh,[b] the present sheriff, from the truste of the lieutenancy.

Your lordship cannot choose but remember the honor that his Majesty and your lordship was pleased to doe me in sending me, upon the expectations which you had of the designed landing of the late Duke of Monmouth at some place in the West, down into Cornwall, to putt the country into the best posture I could of resisting any attempt there; where as soon as I came (the Duke having in the interim landed) I desired a meeting of the deputy-lieutenants in order to drawing the militia together; but I found them which we mett either unwilling to concerne them selfs, or at least so far as the present necessity seemed to require, which was beyond the bounds allowed by Acts of Parliament for the regulating the militia; but singly Mr. Rashleigh dissented from them, and told them that since the rebells had appeared openly in the field that they ought not to be scrupulous, for in such cases the laws ought to be supposed to give way to the safety of the King: and according to this sense of his duty he shewed himself the whole time of the rebellion, for he not only joyned with me in signing all commissions, but went day and night through the whole country to view each regiment and their arms, and to dispose them into those places which we thought of the

[a] The draft is in the bishop's handwriting; the letter is in the State Paper Office.—Domestic, 1686.

[b] Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly, M.P. for Fowey in the parliaments from 1660 to 1690.

greatest importance for the King and his interest; and while we dayly expected, upon Monmouth moving eastward, orders to follow him, no man shewed a greater cheerfulnesse or redinesse to goe; but notwithstanding all these expressions of his loyalty, just after the beheading the late Duke of Monmouth, the lord lieutenant[a] coming into the country, he was dismissed (to the wonder of all people who had observed his forwardnesse) from the lieutenancy; but how far such things conduce to the King's service your lordship can best judge.

I hope your lordship will pardon the trouble this gives you, being in obedience to your commands on,

My lord, your lordship's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

J. Bristol.

Trelawne, June 14th, 1686.

To my Lord President.

THE ADDRESSES OF THANKS FOR THE KING'S DECLARATION.

The Earl of Sunderland to the Bishop.[b]

My Lord, Whitehall, 26 April, 1687.

The King commands me to send your lordship the enclosed, being the copy of an Addresse which the Bishops of Durham,[c] Rochester, Oxford, and Chester[d] have signed and sent to the clergy of their

[a] John Earl of Bath, who had been appointed at the Restoration in 1660.

[b] State Paper Office.—Domestic, Various, No. 629, p. 371.

[c] Nathaniel Lord Crewe, translated from the see of Oxford to Durham, Oct. 22, 1674.

[d] These three bishops were all of James's appointment: Thomas Sprat, consecrated bishop of Rochester Nov. 2, 1684, Samuel Parker and Thomas Cartwright consecrated to the sees of Oxford and Chester respectively on the 17 Oct. 1686. See what Cartwright says of this Address in his Diary (printed for the Camden Society), pp. 50, 51, et seq. He was employed to win the assent of the bishops of Lincoln (Barlow) and Lichfield (Wood), and after a long correspondence he effected his object. The Address of the former was presented to the King on the 30th June, and that of the latter on the 8th July. (Ibid. pp. 65, 66.)

respective diocesses, recommending to them to joine in it. His Majestie does not doubt but your lordship will do the same, and not only promote the signing of it in your diocesse, but also amongst the clergy of your acquaintance.

I am, my lord,

Your most humble servant,

SUNDERLAND P.

Bishop of Bristol.

The Bishop of Bristol drew out the following draft of a reply:—

The Bishop to the Earl of Sunderland.

Indorsed.—"An Answer to my Lord President's Letter."

MY LORD,

In obedience to your lordship's commands I have, according to my promise, called the clergy of this place together, and recommended that form of an Addresse to them which your lordship sent me. Upon their refusal to sign, I debated the matter with them, and required them to give the reasons of their dissent, which they were very ready to offer; and, indeed, they were so convincing to me that if I had considered them before I should not have troubled them with this affair.

My Lord, I am now fully satisfyd that this Address, as it visibly tends to the dishonour of this Church, so it will be very prejudicial to his Majesties interest in these parts, and these considerations have such greate weight with me, that nothing else in the world could have hindered me from a full complyance with your lordship in this matter.

My Lord, as I am descended from loyal ancestors, so I have not, through the whole course of my life, in any one instance, departed from those principles of duty to my prince which I derived from them, and am ready to hazard all that is deare to me in this world to

serve his Majestie, and one great reason which sways me in this present concern is, that I am fully perswaded that the signing of this Addresse is not for his Majesties service.

Your Lordship's, &c.

But upon second thoughts, (the bishop adds,) I wrote this answer to my Lord President:—

My Lord, — I am apt to believe your lordship might have expected my further answer to your lordship's much sooner, but I chose rather to deferre my return till I could send a full account of the business proposed to me, which I could not doe till I had the resolutions of the clergy of Dorsetshire, and they came to me very lately. My lord, in obedience to your lordship's commands, and according to my promise, soon after the receipt of your lordship's I called the clergy of this place together, and recommended to them that form of an Addresse which your lordship sent me. There seemed a greate querenesse in them to the signing of it, upon which I required of them the reasons of their dissent, which they were very ready to offer, and they truly seemed to me of so much weight that, had I as fully considered them before, I should have beged leave to have offered my humble opinion, that it seemed not either for the advantage of his Majestie or the honor and interest of the Church of England. However, to make good my promise to your lordship, I ordered it to be sent into Dorsetshire, where by reason of the archdeacon's absence at London it was stopt some time, but afterwards being proposed to the clergy at two meetings it was returned to me signed only by two persons. The parchment is in my hands, which shall be addressed to your lordship according to your command.

I am, your Lordship's, &c.

A memorandum.—Before I called the clergy of Bristol together I let them by Dr. Jane[a] know I would not sign the Addresse, and

[a] William Jane, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford, was installed Dean of Gloucester 6th June, 1685.

this was necessary, for several, as 'twas hinted to me, out of feare would otherwise have signed it, but now they refused to a man.

Indorsed.—My answer to the Earl of Sunderland that
I and my clergy could not sign the Addresse, &c.

ESSAY SUBMITTED TO BISHOP TRELAWNY BY JOHN ASHLEIGH.*

My Lord, March 14, 1702-3.

I send your lordship this last essay, with which I ended the year, and all the concern I design to have in the controversy during my life.

I have from '82 to 1702 been engaged against the old Whigg and the new; and their ancient and modern principles and practises having been ever much the same, a man must say the same things over again if hee should persist to refute them. Nether had I meddled in this matter I send you, but that it moved a little spleen to see a pestilent fellow persisting to justify one of the most malicious and villainous attempts to engage us in another domestick insurrection as well as for the inviting in more foreign force; and I thought wee had had enough of both already, for, at the same time they spread their panick fear of a mock persecution by one pamphlet, they put out another for the breaking through the Act of Settlement, and laying aside the House of Hannover, to bring more Dutchmen upon our backs before their time, for that was the bottom of it; and all this was to have passed for church work, as short work as they made of it too. I lately when at London sent your lordshipp a piece of the *Lex Talionis*, which I beleeve your lordshipp guest to be mine, though it came anonymous; and I cannot but think, if there were some such law in force, that it would be no dis-

* This essay, if printed, was probably published anonymously, as the name of Ashleigh does not occur in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

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credit or prejudice to the public constitution. This past period of twenty years has afforded us as much matter of reflexion and revolution as any twenty wee have had or may have again in our English annals. I have maintained nothing in it but what I will aver to bee orthodox, and to bee according to our old English principles and constitution; if there have been any new alterations of late made in it, I had no hand in that; and let those Whiggs answer for it who had and have turned an English monarchy almost into a Polish one. My treatment in all reigns has been alike, and so I expect no better in this, unless we had more grandees of your lordship's principle and temper. Wee have I find a miserably divided court and a strongly united faction; and I have read and seen too much what that is wont to end in.

I am,
Your lordship's obedient humble servant,
JOHN ASHLEIGH.

To the Right Reverend Father in God
Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exon.

VISITATION OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

The Bishop to Dr. Radcliffe.[a]

DEAR SIR,

This is no visiting day, and to-morrow I am obliged to go fifteen or sixteen miles to confirm, and yet what I have to say to you is of such importance to me that I must not delay it, for feare lest you should happen unwarily to do me a mischief, which I am sure you would not willingly doe.

I have reason to believe that some of the Fellows of Winchester College may, some how or other, have made friends to you to engage

[a] John Radcliffe, M.D. the celebrated physician.

my Lord Treasurer[a] to countenance them so far as to get an order of council to put a stop to my proceedings in my inquiry into the reasons of their disobeying the injunctions of the Warden and powers of New College.

From the steps which I have already made in this matter, they distrusting the merits of theyr cause, appealed to the Archbishop, insinuating that I only visited them as diocesan; but his Grace, by the Dean of the Arches, being satisfy'd that I acted not as Bishop but as Visitor of the College, dismissed theyr appeal as being sensible he had nothing to do with it.

From him they apply'd to the Lord Keeper[b] for a Commission of Delegacy; but his lordship went out of town without doing any thing in it, as convinced I believe that this matter was only fit for Westminster Hall, there being no one instance, as the lawyers tell me, of its being referred to a Court of Delegates to determine whether a person be Visitor or not, which surely a certain gentleman was not aware of, who broke in upon my Lord Keeper last Wednesday with rudeness and impudence, to hope to have awd his Lordship into a grant of such a Commission, for some men of late days give themselves strange opinions of theyr having made the late change in the Ministry, and upon that account think they may use them at present with familiarity, perhaps command; and I wish they may not think my Lord Treasurer himself to be one of theyr creatures; but, be theyr interest and success what it will, having justice and the laws of the land on my side, I am resolved to go on, and, if I go beyond my powers, no doubt but Westminster Hall will make me sensible of it.

You may (and if you think fit with my service) let the Lord Treasurer know that when the Privy Counsil had layd hold of the business of Exeter College, in hopes to have awd me by the authority of that Board into a submission to their determination, I told them plainly they were no court of judicature, and that I would be

[a] Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. [b] Sir Simon Harcourt.

determined only by Westminster Hall, upon which they left me to the law; and, by the blessing of God, where law, reason, and the founder's will are on my side, no power on earth shall fright, no application persuade, me from doing my duty.

I have been now neare four years, and made three journies on purpose, persuading the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College to make up theyr differences amongst themselves, and if that could not be done to take in the assistance of the Dean and Prebendaries of Winchester, telling them they did not know what mischief they might do themselves by forcing me on a Visitation. Sometimes they gave me hopes that things should be amicably made up; but now, by an encouragement which perhaps they will not be thankfull for, they make it necessary for me.

I should not have given you this trouble, but that I foresee that your interest will be apply'd for by one of the fellows who is your patient, which I am sorry for, becaus if you knew him as well as I do, you could not think him fit to live. I hope you have better thoughts of me than I have of him, and you believe that I am, with the greatest obligation, truth, and respect,

Your most affectionate and
faithfull servant,
JON. WINCHESTER.

For Dr. Radcliffe.

Indorsed.—Copy—July 29, 1711.